

The Tiffin Tribune.

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LOCKES & BLYMYER,
Editors and Proprietors.

TIFFIN, O.

THURSDAY, - NOV. 19, 1868.

Death of Hon. David Tod, Ex-Governor of Ohio.

Hon. David Tod died at his residence in Youngstown, Ohio, on Friday, Nov. 13th, 1868, at the age of 63 years, 8 months and 13 days. His death was very sudden and unexpected. He arose in the morning at the accustomed time and ate his breakfast as usual. About seven o'clock, as he was preparing to go to Cleveland, he complained of bad feelings and laid down. In a few moments he was a corpse.

David Tod was born at Youngstown, O., February 21, 1805. At the proper age he studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two years. He was a very successful lawyer and won a good reputation in criminal cases. He always was a lover of politics and an admirer of Gen. Jackson, and as a consequence, cast his lot with the Democratic party. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate. He took the stump for Martin Van Buren in 1840 and established his reputation as a public speaker. For the campaign of 1844 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, but was beaten by Bartley, his opponent by about one thousand votes. In 1847 President Polk tendered, and he accepted, the appointment of Minister to Brazil, and represented the Government there about five years. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, in 1860, was first Vice-President of that body, and when the Southern wing withdrew he became the presiding officer. He was largely interested in the building of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad and for some time the President of it.

Mr. Tod was a consistent Democrat up to the actual breaking out of the war. As long as there was a possibility, or probable way of settling our difficulty with the South, without an appeal to arms, he identified himself with it; but as soon as Fort Sumter was fired into he threw aside all party trammels and advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war. He lent all possible aid to the Government both as means and influence. In the fall of 1861 he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by the Union Republican party, and by his energetic measures to render all the support possible to the General Government he endeavored himself to every one who felt that the Union must be preserved at any cost. He did everything possible to have Ohio soldiers in the army receive proper treatment, and sent special agents to see that they were treated rightly. For the care of the wounded he was untiring, and exhausted every resource of the State to alleviate their sufferings. To Gov. Tod Ohio owes a great debt for its standing as one of the States showing the most brilliant record during the war, as well as the fact that a great amount of its talented officers reached the point their merit demanded.

In the death of Ex-Gov. Tod the State loses one of its best men, and a vacancy is created that will be hard to supply. The people mourn his death.

Indictments Found. The United States Grand Jury, now in session in Cleveland, has found bills of indictment against the following persons who are charged with making and disposing of false and fraudulent naturalization certificates, knowing them to be such:

E. F. DICKINSON, Probate Judge of Sandusky county; and Democratic Congressman elect; JAMES H. MCARDLE, Dickinson's Deputy; DAVID MEYER, Probate Judge of Ottawa Co.; G. B. HELLEN, a citizen of the same county, residing at Elmora; Mr. KETTLER, Probate Judge of Holmes county; and JAMES COSTIGAN, of Sandusky city.

This is but a small part of the work that the Jury have to do in the naturalization fraud business, and its session is likely to be a long one.

The trial of the men above named will be held at the January term of the United States Court. We hope that justice may be done them, as does every one who believes that the ballot-box should be kept pure.

The decease of Ex-Governor Tod makes a deficiency in the Presidential electors of Ohio. This vacancy will be filled by the electors choosing some one to take Mr. Tod's place. The law provides that in case of absence of any one or more of the electors, when they meet to cast their vote, those present shall, in the presence of the Governor, proceed to fill the vacancy.

The amount of coin in the U. S. Treasury at this date is about \$87,000,000, of which \$22,000,000 are represented by gold certificates.

After Him.

If there is anything more to Grant, the Democracy are bound to have the benefit of it. They are now at work trying to figure out some way by which he may be made to Johnsonize the Republican party, and be induced to give the official patronage to the Democracy. The leaders of that party in Washington are laying the ropes, while the leading papers are attempting to comfort the waiting thousands with assertions that Grant is very conservative, that he did not place himself on the platform of the party, and, therefore, can not and will not act with the party.

This, indeed, opens, in perspective, a rich feast for the Democracy. It would be a fine thing for them, inasmuch as the people would not turn into power, to get what they love more than all things else—the offices. It would be hard for the Republican party to be sold out twice in succession—to see the Democracy a second time rioting on and squandering the money of the people who condemned them to private life.

But Republicans do not fear Grant. They supported him as the best man for the position to which he was elected, and he knows with which party the good of the country rests. He never sold the country to the rebels, during the rebellion, and where is there any indication that he will sell its interests to the friends of those same rebels?

Democrats; convert Grant to your own way of thinking—if you can.

When the Electors Meet.

The electors chosen in each State meet at the Capitol of that State on the first Wednesday in December. They vote by distinct ballots for President and Vice President, and send the result, carefully sealed, by special messenger, who will deliver it to Hon. Benjamin Wade, President of the Senate. The Senate and House, having fixed a day for a joint convention, will assemble together in the House. Mr. Wade will open the certificates, count the votes, and announce that Ulysses S. Grant is elected President, and Schuyler Colfax Vice President of the United States. Neither General Grant nor Mr. Colfax are therefore yet in the full form of the law elected; and they will not be until the first Wednesday in December.

The Chicago Tribune says: "It is worthy of note, as a matter of fact, and as a matter of justice, that at the election on Tuesday, for the first time, a large body of the Irish-born citizens of Chicago abandoned the Democratic ticket to vote for the Republican candidates. On Tuesday last the chains by which the Democratic party held the Irish of this city were broken. Two thousand of these men, either openly or silently, went to the polls and voted for Grant and Peace, and to preserve the national credit. They declare themselves tired and disgusted with the rule which has kept them separated in all things from their American, German, Scandinavian, and other fellow-citizens."

The funeral services of Ex-Governor Tod took place at Youngstown on Sunday last. The attendance was very large, over 15,000 people being present. A number of prominent men from different parts of the State attended. The services were performed by Rev. Samuel Maxwell, and after the burial services were read Governor Hayes, Samuel Galloway and Gen. Garfield made short addresses and paid a feeling tribute to the personal worth of the deceased.

GENERAL SHERIDAN says he saw, two weeks ago, a herd of buffalo thirty-five miles long and twenty-five wide, containing at least 300,000 of the beasts.—*Ec.*

Somebody tells a whopper. If they don't, buffalo beef ought to be cheap there.

Even so bitter a Democratic paper as the National Intelligencer of Washington speaks thus in rebuke of the methods by which the New York Democracy succeeded in carrying that State: "The result which we chronicle to-day of the vote of the state of New York, fully proves that our worst apprehensions have been realized. The evidence of treachery is plain. It will be seen that Hoffman leads Seymour by many votes, and the caution which we gave a few days ago has been unheeded. Tammany with all its corruptions has triumphed at the expense of all party fealty, and will now revel in undisturbed possession of the spoils wrung from the over-taxed people of the Empire State. With such an unequivocal profession of duplicity and treachery as results exhibit, we call upon the Democrats and Conservatives of the country to scorn in their full affluence with the speculators."

The latest joke is the Democratic proposition to cast the Democratic electoral vote for General Grant, as to make his election unanimous, free him from obligations to the Republican party, and establish Democratic claims on him. In other words, having some bogus scrip which no one will take, they propose to make a present of it to General Grant, in hopes he will give something valuable in return. It is too thin.

Statement of the Public Debt.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on November 1st, 1868.

United States bonds and notes on five per cent basis	\$21,545,470
United States bonds and notes on six per cent basis	1,001,212
United States bonds and notes on seven per cent basis	1,001,212
Total	\$23,547,894
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Prize Fight—Boastfulness.

November 12th. Two battles were fought on Pelee Island, the first between two young sportsmen—Halloran, of Cleveland, and Broderick, of Chicago. They fought six rounds in forty minutes, and had to give way for the main attraction of the day. They fought for forty-five dollars, and divided the spoils. Both were pretty badly punished.

ELLIOTT AGAINST GALLAGHER. The fight between Gallagher and Elliott was in the same ring, and determined and brutal. It ended in a rough and tumble encounter and a most unjust decision. If there is any rule known to common decency for the regulation of such affairs, two boats, one containing the friends of Gallagher, the other those of Elliott, left Detroit for the island at the head of the Detroit river, about 10 o'clock. Many private boats also conveyed people to witness the fight.

Altogether, there were about 400 persons present. The weather was chilly. The ring was pitched on a wet, slippery locality. In the crowd were many thieves, who robbed indiscriminately, and with some few exceptions, those in attendance that ever went unhurt. Joe Parish, of Cleveland, umpired for Gallagher, and Dennis Manyan, of Detroit, and John Mackey, of Cleveland, seconded him. The same officers were respectively performed by Elliott, Dan Lancy of Troy, New York; Dan Brown, of New York; and Tom Allen, of Cleveland. Joe Colbert, of Philadelphia, was chosen referee. He was throughout the fight completely managed by Elliott's party, and by his unfair decisions, gained no friends from either side. It was quite apparent, that had he decided against Elliott, he would have been killed.

The fight commenced at 2:30 and lasted one hour and seventeen minutes, during which time twenty-two rounds were fought. First—Gallagher forced the fighting at the outset, and received a stinging in the mouth. Elliott thus getting first blood. They clinched again and fell—Elliott under.

Second—The men visited each other severely on the ribs, breast, shoulders, neck and head without any severe disfigurement, and the round closed by Elliott slipping out of clinch and going down on his knees.

Third—Another clinch, in which Elliott got decidedly the worst of the bargain, and went down to avoid punishment. This dodge he repeated quite a number of times greatly to his advantage, and the rounds invariably ended in his going down to prevent disastrous blows.

Up to the conclusion of the fourteenth round it was give and take, and the result at that time was in favor of Gallagher. Elliott had his right eye completely shut, so as to be useless. He was pretty badly bruised on different parts of his body. His right hand was badly injured, and appearances indicated that he had mistaken his man. On the other hand, Gallagher had a swollen nose, an enlarged ear, and several sore ribs. Otherwise, he was uninjured.

The fifteenth round Elliott rushed at his opponent the first thing; clinched and pulled him down. As they reached the earth Elliott attempted to gouge out one of Gallagher's eyes.

The six remaining rounds were fought in about the same manner. Elliott on each occasion attempted the gouging process, and with partial success. On one occasion he rolled Gallagher completely over, got upon his back, and attempted, with both hands, to take his opponent's eyes out. This fraud was plainly to be seen that Gallagher's friends interfered, and a prominent row seemed imminent. Quite a number of men rushed into the ring, and the excitement became very great. Gallagher arose on his feet after the close of the hundredth round, and having failed to secure his previous claims of a foul, refused to proceed further with the fight. Before time was called, and while Gallagher was speaking to the referee, Elliott approached him from behind, and dealt him a terrible blow under the left ear. Gallagher returned the shot, and a rough and tumble fight ensued. Elliott claimed the fight, and the referee decided in his favor.

Mr. Aspinwall of New York relates a striking prediction of Mr. Webster twenty-five years ago, in regard to the Pacific coast and San Francisco. It was when our sessions in that quarter were unsettled, before the Mexican war, and when the north-western boundary question was agitating our country. Then Mr. Webster said to him in private conversation that whoever had studied the geography with care must have observed that San Francisco was the only safe and spacious harbor on the Pacific coast between the Columbia river and the equator, and to his mind no event in the future was more certain than the existence on the western slope of this continent of a great Anglo-Saxon empire, of which the bay of San Francisco should be the outlet and inlet of the Pacific, and he considered that a piece of territory on the north side was not to be weighed against the advantage of securing that harbor and through it the emporium of that country. Whether in connection with the United States, or as an independent nation, that empire was sure to exist. He would not live to see it, he (Mr. Aspinwall) might, and turning to him, Webster advised him to educate his sons for San Francisco, for it would one day become the great center of the commerce of the world.

The Louisville Courier is responsible for the following cruel thrust: We trust our friends of the Cleveland Plaindealer will be able to explain what has become of that tremendous Israelite vote in Ohio and other States that was to be cast for Seymour and Blair.

During the fiscal year just closed the State public debt has been reduced \$499,207.13. This leaves \$10,532,675.43 yet unpaid.

Facts About the Sun.

The sun is distant from the earth 95,000,000 miles; its diameter is 850,000 miles, or more than one hundred times that of the earth. If placed where the earth is, its circumference would not only include the moon, which is 239,000 miles from the earth, but would reach out past it nearly as far again. A man standing on the sun would be crushed flat by his own weight, if he could stand the heat long enough. The heat of the sun's surface is equal to that which would be produced by burning six tons of coal per hour on each square yard. It is very much greater than would be required to melt any metals known on earth. The most brilliant light that can be manufactured by chemists looks like black spots if compared to the sun. The outer surface of the sun is composed of scales about the shape of a willow leaf, and perhaps 1000 miles long. It is so hot that it gives out light and heat. A great distance below this outer coat there is a layer of dark clouds, likely of the same material; another great interval, and then the solid surface of the sun. The sun travels about a million of miles a day, and yet in the last two thousand years it has not traveled one sixteenth part of the distance to the nearest star. In fact, there is hardly any perceptible change in its position among the stars, and of which, Sirius, is large enough to take two or three hundred like it.—[Condensed from Herschel's Lectures.]

Bishop Stevens fell on a sidewalk in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Saturday night, and broke an arm and a leg. He is at the residence of Prof. Coffey, his brother-in-law, receiving surgical aid.

The steamer Matanzas, from Savannah for New York, with a cargo of cotton, blew out a tube of her boiler, on the night of the 15th, off Hatteras, setting fire to the vessel. Every effort was made to save her, but the fire gained rapidly and the crew had to take the boats. They were out at seven hours, when they were picked up by the schooner Frank from Turk Island for Halifax, and brought to Fortress Monroe.

The thinking men and woman residing in the Valley of the Mississippi, not to be behind the rest of the world, have formed a Western Scientific Association, which held its first meeting in Chicago on the 10th inst. Several interesting papers of a historical and introductory character were read and a constitution adopted during the early sessions.

Wade Hampton has accepted the situation once more. He did so some time after the war, when he failed to find that last ditch in which he swore to plunge, and he, metaphorically speaking, beat his spear into a plow share about the same time. At the first opportunity he let go the plow handle, and essayed to grasp the sword, which he has again abandoned to "cheerfully accept the situation." It is to be hoped he will keep to his good resolution this time.

The colored citizens of St. Paul, Minnesota, held a jubilation, Friday night, over the passage of the suffrage amendment. They marched through the streets with a band, and serenaded Governor Marshall, Morton Wilkinson, Mayor Stewart, and other prominent Republicans who were foremost in advocating the amendment. It is proposed to call a mass convention of these newly made citizens at an early day, as a ratification and memorial celebration of their elevation.

The Provisional Government of Spain has done wisely in proposing to make treaties of peace with Chili and Peru. Its war with the South American Republics was wanton. Thus far it has brought nothing but dishonor to the Spanish flag. Peru and Chili are stronger by reason of the attacks made upon their nationality. It was as impossible for the Spanish flag to return permanently to the shores of America as the representative of an absolute monarchy as it would be for Queen Victoria to send a fleet to New York and re-establish the status of George the Third in Bowling-Green. In Spain liberty means peace; and the patriotic men who manage her destinies never did a better thing than when they proposed to make peace with their former South American colonies.

On the 6th of November the Republicans of Kentucky held a large meeting at Lexington to celebrate the election of Grant and Colfax. There was no disturbance during the proceedings, and the body was hampered by the narrowness of the streets. The next day all the principal Union men who took part in the meeting were served with notices from a lawless rebel organization, commanding them on pain of death to leave the State within thirty days. And experience will not allow us to believe that these orders and threats are merely the empty mouthings of a turbulent black guard. The Ku Klux Klan have a fancy for murder. The District Court has already issued a determination to "banish the country" in search of the ruffians, and the Union men have called a meeting to devise means for riding the State of the secret bands which have so long disgraced it.

Our correspondent at Frankfort telegraphed yesterday that it was so to a confederate who met him in the city. Two of the robbers, giving their names as Wm. B. Roberts and John E. Tonnerson, were arrested on the spot.

The house-movers of Chicago have outdone their previous work. The Church of the Holy Communion, the largest building that ever set out on its travels, has been moved from Wabash avenue near Randolph street to Burnside near Thirteenth street, three and a half miles, without starting a timber or cracking a window. Eight corners were turned, eight miles employed, and eight weeks consumed in the journey, the cost of which was \$2,000.

Meteorite Shower.

The following is the official report from Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, in regard to the recent meteoric shower, received at the Navy Department in Washington, Nov. 14th, P. M.

U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the meteoric shower of this morning. During the evening of the 12th inst. there were no greater number to be seen than are usually observed on clear nights until about eleven P. M., when there seemed to be an increase in numbers and brilliancy, though not sufficient to indicate the beginning of a shower. At midnight the number had considerably increased, and the prevalence of trains was generally noted.

At 35 minutes past midnight, the observing party, consisting of Prof. Eastman, and Messrs. Harrison, Frisby, and Hays, began to count meteors and to plot the tracks of the principal ones that appeared in that portion of the heavens covered by the star chart, constructed at the Observatory in 1867. At one hour 35 minutes A. M. 300 meteors had been counted, most of them quite brilliant, and nearly all of them having green, blue or red trains. Thus far, the display had not been confined to any portion of the sky, but most of them were in the northern and southern heavens, and scarcely any in a position to be in the star chart; many of the trains were visible several minutes, one lasting 10 minutes, and traces of one near B. Ursæ Minor were seen some thirty minutes after the appearance of the meteor.

After one hour and fifty minutes Prof. Eastman assisted, and joining the time of the apparition of the principal meteors succeeded in sketching the tracks of about ninety. During one hour and forty-three minutes four hundred had been counted and afterwards the successive hundreds were observed in the following intervals. The intervals are here given by Commodore Sands. The observations were continued until 6 A. M., at which time there had been counted 5,076. At two hours and twenty minutes A. M., Prof. Norton and son joined the party of observers and assisted in counting meteors in the Western heavens. During the whole display there were many meteoric seen in the west, but from four o'clock to five the numbers were equal in the east and west. The time of themaximum frequency was about five hours, when they fell at the rate of about 2,500 per hour. The radiant point was quite well defined during the latter end of the shower and was found to be about 140 degrees in the right ascension and twenty two minutes and thirty seconds in declination. Trains were unusually brilliant presenting the colors, green, orange, blue and red, and remaining visible for an unusual length of time. Frequently as many as five could be seen at once presenting an appearance when nearly dissipated of light cirrus clouds. The shower commenced several hours before it was expected. It was also predicted last year that it would be seen in 1868 in the Pacific Ocean only. A number of star charts were distributed a few days ago to the various observatories and scientific men of the country and it is believed that many valuable observations have been made, of which we shall soon learn.

Death of Baron Rothschild. Baron James Rothschild, died at Paris on Sunday, in his 77th year. He was the last survivor of the five sons of Mayeur Anselm, of Frankfurt, the founder of the family and its fortunes. His elder brothers were Anselm, of Vienna, who died in 1855; Solomon, of Vienna, who died in the same year; Nathan, of London, who died in 1836; and Charles, of Naples, who died in 1855. James was thus the head of the family during the thirteen years preceding his death. He had long conducted the principal branch of the family's immense banking business, and after the decease of his brothers, exercised a marked control over his nephews and grand-nephews, who ostensibly conducted the affairs of the firm in London and the principal cities of the continent.

The school census of Chicago, just completed, makes the population of Chicago 332,051, an increase since April last of 9,071.

The Soldiers and Sailors of Passaic county, New Jersey, have made arrangements to erect a monument to the memory of their comrades who died on the battle fields of the rebellion. Gen. John Cochrane delivers an oration upon the occasion of laying the corner stone.

A person named Wm. K. Moore sold Henry Clemes & Co., of New York, a hundred dollar 5.20 bond, receiving therefore a check on the Fourth National Bank for \$109.50. This he altered to \$9,500, and presented it at the bank. The forgery was instantly discovered, and the perpetrator, after resistance, arrested.

As Mr. John S. Shumaker, Congressman elect from the Second District of New York, alighted from a Broadway stage at the corner of Amity street, he was set upon by three men. One of them stole a diamond pin, valued at \$1,000, from Mr. Shumaker's shirt bosom, and passed it to a confederate who met him in the street. Two of the robbers, giving their names as Wm. B. Roberts and John E. Tonnerson, were arrested on the spot.

The house-movers of Chicago have outdone their previous work. The Church of the Holy Communion, the largest building that ever set out on its travels, has been moved from Wabash avenue near Randolph street to Burnside near Thirteenth street, three and a half miles, without starting a timber or cracking a window. Eight corners were turned, eight miles employed, and eight weeks consumed in the journey, the cost of which was \$2,000.

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A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on worthless medicine.

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